

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. The National Tribune has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who could be induced to sell the paper must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES.—RENOWALS, ETC.—All addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscriptions be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications by request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the people whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—few cents a week—and is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

Address all communications to:
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

HORRORS OF THE COLUMBIA.

By Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

Next week we shall publish an interesting article under this title by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard. It gives the story of one of the oldest and best scouts in the Far Northwest of his experience with Lieut. (afterward Gen.) Phil. H. Sheridan in a bloody Indian war of 40 years ago. It is the rude school in which Gen. Sheridan learned the art of war, and even at that early day he gave evidence of the talent for fighting that afterward distinguished him.

"LINCOLN'S WORDS."

The second number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Library is out. Its title is "Lincoln's Words," and it contains in brief, compact form Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, his Second Inaugural, and a number of selections from his speeches and letters, embodying utterances which electrified the whole people during the war, and which will be treasured and quoted as long as this is a Nation. Nothing in the English language outside of the Bible approaches these utterances in majesty of thought and exaltation of humanity, duty, self-sacrifice, and the truest and highest Americanism. They are words that should be taught every American child as expressive of the highest conceptions of our country's citizenship.

The pamphlet is a handy little manual to put into a child's hand for this purpose, and everyone who has learned to read and begin to think should be given one, and have the passages in it explained and impressed upon his or her memory.

The cheap price which we offer for the pamphlet puts it in the reach of all. Price five cents, or six for 25 cents.

Address,
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

GEN. HOWARD'S ARTICLES.

We are glad to be able to announce that Gen. Howard will in a few weeks resume the publication of his admirable monographs on the war. His next series will take up Sherman's army where he left it in the last series, at the occupation of Atlanta, and tell the always interesting stories of the Marches to the Sea and Through the Carolinas, ending with a graphic description of the Grand Review at Washington. These articles will be copyrighted by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and not appear in any other paper. Be sure that your subscription is promptly renewed, that you may not miss one of these, as well as other very interesting things we have in store for our readers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDARS.

Send at once for one of the beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE Veteran Calendars for 1896. Every veteran and every son of a veteran wants one for his library, sitting-room or office. Nothing like them offered anywhere else. Price 25c.

SIX FOR A QUARTER.

We will send six copies of the "Statistics of the War" to any address for 25 cents. Many comrades will want more than one copy, and this is to accommodate them.

THANKSGIVING.

To-day week is Thanksgiving.

Most of the happiness of this world is relative. We get a large portion of our pleasure by comparisons.

We shall much more readily get ourselves into a grateful, Thanksgiving mood by comparing how much brighter the outlook is for us now than it was two years ago and one year ago.

Two years ago our enemies were on top everywhere, with a long lease of power before them. It appeared as if the Lord had delivered us into the hands of the ungodly for chastening, and we had only felt the first portion of the sharp rods they had in store for us. Justice for the veterans seemed to have departed from the land, and the voice of those who hated us and used us despitefully was loud and mocking.

One year ago at least one-third our period of tribulations was past, the people had risen in righteous wrath and smitten the 53d Congress into dumb paralysis, and we saw afar off the dawning of a much brighter day for us and the country. The people might be deluded for awhile, but their hearts were right, and their justice was certain in the end.

Now we are another year nearer our final deliverance. Those who maligned and aspersed us are buried beneath a denunciation by the people so overwhelming that it threatens the destruction of the party to which they belong.

We can look forward to being able on next Thanksgiving to rejoice over the last remnant of them being expelled from power never to return again during our lives.

Let us compare the past with the present, and be very thankful next Thursday.

AS TO A SERVICE PENSION.

The Indianapolis Journal, which has a talent for misinformation quite unusual in a Republican paper, has made a deliverance on the question of a Service Pension. It recites that at the National Encampment at Louisville the National G. A. R. Committee on Pensions reported that it was inadvisable to ask for further general pension legislation at the present time, and this report was adopted. It then says:

It was stated by various speakers in the course of a debate on pensions that the act of 1890, "if fairly enforced," would afford relief to all veterans who are unable to make a living by manual labor.

In the face of this declaration of the only representative organization of veterans in the country the declaration of a claim agent's organ in Washington that the incoming Congress should be asked to pass a service pension bill is rather presumptuous and affords ground for a suspicion of self-interest.

At the present time the Government is in no position to assume such a further burden as a service pension system would involve. The deficit at the present time is \$75,000,000 a year, if not more. A service pension would add \$75,000,000 more to the expenses of the Government, which is already devoting more than one-third of its revenues to pensions.

As the years pass the aggregate of pensions will decline, and in 25 years after the end of the war—the period which elapsed between the end of the Mexican war and the passage of the Mexican service pension bill—the Government will be in a position and in duty bound to pay a service pension to Union veterans. But then it should be a service pension—that is, a pension to men who saw real service.

This is inaccurate throughout, and very misleading. The report of the G. A. R. National Pension Committee was as follows:

Who shall be just if not the Nation? Who shall be grateful if not the Republic? Who shall be generous if not the people whose life and liberty have been preserved and re-established by their worthy sons?

The Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment convened, sped in its own behalf not in any way for its own interests, but for worthy and needy and suffering comrades, who, in the days of their youth gave to their distressed country all that they had and all that they held dear in order that the Union might be preserved intact, and the rights of liberty might shine undimmed throughout the whole land and they loved in all its parts, appealing to the whole people for justice, solemnly protesting against a policy which would deprive, diminish or impair the liberal provisions made during the past 30 years for the man "who had borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan."

In recognition of the sacred trust imposed upon them by the immortal Lincoln, and the unselfish services rendered, a grateful people has striven for a third of a century to measurably relieve the suffering of its distressed veterans, and make recompense for the trials they had endured and services they had rendered. Wise and liberal construction had prevailed, in accordance with recognized legal principles, applicable to remedial legislation, so that the remedy sought to be provided should be furnished, and the trust so imposed and recognized fully and faithfully carried out; but as the years have passed, the smoke of battle blown away, and the war itself become a memory and passed into history, a generation has come on that "knows not Joseph," and in some quarters the old soldier has come to be looked upon somewhat in the light of a burden instead of a great and patriotic privilege, as he should still appear when viewed in his true character.

Deferring to this view—wholly unworthy of a great and patriotic people—unconsciously have been given to laws, wise and just in themselves, by and under which burdens and restrictions have been imposed upon those illly able to stand up under them, and the just provisions authorized have been grudgingly doled out as though laws passed in the interest of the pensioner as a just recognition of the obligations of the country were criminal laws, to be strictly construed, and the beneficiaries thereof were public enemies, or parasites, seeking unjust admission to the Treasury of the United States.

The representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, recognizing the deep sentiment of gratitude which justly pervades the

entire community when removed from the insolence of office, solemnly declared by appropriate legislation that a pension on granted upon acceptable and accepted evidence constituted a vested right of which the possessor could not be deprived except by due process of law; and we insist that this salutary and patriotic provision shall be carried out with the utmost good faith, to correspond with the high character of the obligation recognized and owing.

No Nation that is unmindful of its duties to its defenders can expect that hearty, ungrudging loyalty which is the pride and glory of the American soldier, and we demand for our comrades that just treatment that the country gladly concedes. No grudgingly cutting down of pensions under the guise of reissue; no partial and grudging allowances that cut here and pare there, will meet with the full measure of duty that the country owes to its surviving heroes. Nothing short of full measure, dealt with an equal hand and a liberal heart, will ever meet with the approbation of the American people, and for this we confidently appeal to the grateful, patriotic sentiment of the whole people, and earnestly believe that our appeal will not be in vain.

Receding from no position that we have heretofore taken, reaffirming all our previous declarations on the subject, we specially demand a liberal and just construction of the laws passed for the benefit of the pensioner, to the end that his declining years may not be harassed with the double born of distrust, or the difficulties thrown around him by a rigorous and restricted construction of laws passed in the effort to relieve his necessities.

It will be seen that in the above there is not a syllable against further pension legislation. It is a vigorous arraignment of the present policy of the Pension Bureau in nullifying legislation which has already been passed, and a vehement call for justice and right in the administration of the laws. So the National Encampment understood it, and its reading was frequently interrupted by acclamation. Nor was there the slightest opposition to further legislation in the few remarks that were made prior to its adoption. These mainly followed the lead of Past Commander Semple, of Pennsylvania, who felt that the report should have urged the restoration to the roll of all those who have been unjustly deprived of their pensions. But the National Encampment felt that at the time it was not expedient to go further than to earnestly protest against the present interpretation and application of the pension laws.

When the Journal talks about its requiring \$75,000,000 a year to put a Service Pension bill into operation it simply shows lamentable ignorance. A little very simple arithmetic will show this. There are not to exceed 1,000,000 ex-soldiers and sailors alive to-day who served during the war of the rebellion. Quite a number of these are ineligible, on account of not possessing an honorable discharge. But say that there are just 1,000,000. A Service Pension of \$8 a month is \$96 a year. So that if not one of these men were on the rolls at any figure it would cost but \$96,000,000 a year to put every one of them on the rolls at \$8 a month. Any school-boy could tell this. But there are over 650,000 of them already on the rolls, at rates which vary from \$6 a month to \$72. Careful estimates by those best informed on pension matters place the cost of carrying out a Service Pension at not more than \$30,000,000 a year at the outset, and will this rapidly decrease.

Against this must be offset the immense saving from the cost of the present conduct of the Pension Bureau, with its unending examinations of small cases, its army of clerks and employees, its Boards of Pension Examiners, its appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars by Congress for special investigations, etc., etc.

The matter of sufficient National revenue will be speedily settled when sound, able men resume control of the Government, and take the steps the country has commanded them to take for the restoration of prosperity and the proper protection of our workingmen, farmers, manufacturers, and agricultural industries. It is not necessary to ask for increased duties to pay pensions. They are demanded by the people as a just and proper protection to workingmen and farmers, who have suffered intensely during the past years for lack of them.

But were this not the case it would be eminently right to impose them for the direct payment of pensions. If the old and broken men who saved the Nation at fearful cost to themselves deserve anything at the hands of the country they deserve it now, when they need it most. It will be cruel mockery to delay their pensions until half of them are dead, and beyond reach. That would be ineffable meanness on the part of a great Government. It taxed the people mercilessly to pay the bond-holders their principal and interest in gold, returning to them three or four times what they originally lent the Government. Were it necessary, the people would really stand a little extra taxation now in order to provide a slender moiety for each of the aged

and decrepit men to whom they owe everything. We have even seen them stand a free gift outright of some \$16,000,000 to a syndicate of European bankers. But it is not at all necessary. Duties which will put work into the hands of millions of unemployed, bread into the mouths of their children and lift mortgages from farms, will provide amply for a Service Pension, as well as for other great National purposes now at a standstill for lack of funds.

The Journal's sneer at THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as a "claim agent's organ" is on a par with its ignorance. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is no more a claim agent's organ than the Journal is an organ of the Indianapolis lawyers or dry-goods merchants. The Journal gets more dollars from the chambermaids of Indianapolis than THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE does from the claim agents. So far as the two papers are to be compared, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has an incomparably larger circulation than the Journal, its constituency is at least quite the equal of the Journal's in intelligence and social station, and it has a standing and influence which the Journal as well as many other pretentious papers has long envied and coveted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The "unspeakable Turk," who has been a boil on the body of Europe for two centuries, has broken out again in malignant form, and for the hundredth time the whole civilized world is angrily demanding that something be done to end him. Long ago it was decided that nothing could be done to mend him.

But how to end him? There is the puzzling question, which it may take a million lives to answer.

The Sultan of Turkey ruled 250 years ago a territory in Asia, Africa, and Europe about as large as the United States. This included Greeks, Rumanians, Bulgarians and other Slavs, in Europe; Armenians, Jews, and Syrians in Asia, and Egyptians, Tripolitans, Algerians, Arabs, and Moroccans in Africa.

In 1769 the Russians took away from Turkey the Crimea, and all the country north of the Black Sea, and in 1806 another large slice of territory. In 1828 the Allied Powers compelled Turkey to give Greece her independence, and in 1858 England and France created out of Moldavia and Wallachia the Kingdom of Rumania, to act as a "buffer" between Russia and Turkey.

Russia's war against Turkey in 1876 resulted in Russia getting a large slice of Armenia, in Austria's getting Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece being given Thessaly and Epirus, and Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro being declared independent States. Morocco had long been independent, the French had taken Algiers, and assumed a protectorate over Tunis; and in more recent years England had seized Egypt.

There still remains to Turkey in Europe the City of Constantinople, and territory about the size of Illinois. This has a population of about 5,000,000, composed of a high mixture of races. Of the 873,000 people in Constantinople 384,910 are Mussulmans, 152,741 Greeks, 149,590 Armenians, and the remainder Jews, Catholics, etc.

In Asia Minor, Turkey has a territory about as large as the late so-called Southern Confederacy, and inhabited by 22,000,000 Armenians, Jews, Arabs, Greeks, Syrians, and a lodge-podge of tribes and peoples who have dwelt there from time immemorial. From the beginning of history these have been under the dominion of some foreign power; first the Babylonians, then the Persians, next the Greeks, then the Romans, and finally the Turks.

The aggravating problem of centuries has been to whom these territories and people should go if the Turk were driven out. They cannot be built up into little independent Kingdoms, as Greece, Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro have been, because the population is too heterogeneous, disunited, and destitute of public spirit. The Jews could not take care of Palestine if it were given them. The Armenians might possibly make something out of their country, but it is felt to be hopeless with regard to the others. Gladstone, on sentimental and historical grounds, has favored giving Constantinople to Greece, but this is not generally regarded as a practical proposition. The powers are bitterly opposed to giving the country to Russia, and equally hostile to England's assuming control. So there they are, just where they were a century ago, except that several of the powers have made large grabs of Turkish territory.

The only hope of peace is an amicable division of Turkey among England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia, but the difficulties in having each satisfied with his share seem almost insurmountable.

OUR IDEA.

The situation in Turkey is intolerably bad. Everybody admits that. The Ottoman Government would have been wiped out of existence a century ago, but that the great powers of Europe could not decide what should succeed it. No one would consent that the others should acquire a preponderance in that region. We have a suggestion that may help Salisbury, the Czar, et al., out of their great quandary. The United States is the only absolutely neutral power. Let them call upon us. We have enough statesmen out of a job, or who will be out of a job March 4, 1897, to furnish a complete Government for Turkey, clear down to Postmasters. We will gladly give them the whole lot. It is true that they are not first-class statesmen for a country like the United States, but, Heavens, what an improvement they would be on those Turkey-baiters having. They are a long way below our standard, but they are miles above that of Constantinople. Then they could go over there and try Free Trade, Free Silver, and Pension Reform to their hearts' content, and nobody would be hurt a particle. They would be so much better than the present wholesale massacre and universal robbery that the unhappy people of that Oriental land would be delighted with the change. We will send a marked copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to Lord Salisbury and the bigwigs of France, Russia, Austria, Germany, and Italy, suggesting this simple and satisfactory solution of their bothersome problem.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

See the important announcement in our advertising columns of the reduction of the subscription price of THE American Farmer. This is the oldest agricultural publication in America, and one of the very best. It is now offered at the exceedingly low price of 25 cents a year. This is so cheap for such a splendid paper that every farmer must feel that he must have it. He cannot afford to do without so good a thing that costs him so little. A club of five will be sent for \$1. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and THE American Farmer will be sent for one year for \$1.10. Send in your subscription at once.

GEN. THOS. J. HENDERSON.

A Gallant Soldier and Faithful Public Servant Who is Candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Thos. J. Henderson, of Illinois, who is thought to be the leader of the candidates for the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives, has many and very strong claims upon the recognition of the Republican party. He was born in Tennessee, but at the age of 11 his father moved to Illinois to grow up with the young State, and settled in Stark County. As Gen. Henderson grew up to manhood he became deeply interested in politics, and was one of the pioneer Republicans. Recognizing his abilities, his neighbors elected him County Clerk, and then Representative in the Legislature, in which positions he gave such satisfaction that he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served four years. When the second call for volunteers came out he exerted himself to raise the 112th Ill., of which he was elected Colonel, and at once led the regiment to the field. Though he had never had the least military training, his natural ability speedily made him one of the best officers in the army, always ready for duty, always sound in conception of what was required of him and his men, and always brave, resolute, and skillful in the execution of his orders.

He joined the Army of the Ohio, under Burnside, and he made his regiment so efficient that it was paid the compliment of being selected for mounted service. It went with Burnside into East Tennessee, and rendered good service in many of the battles fought there, suffering heavy losses at Knoxville and Kelly's Ford.

In the Spring of 1864 the 112th Ill. was returned to infantry duty, and joined Sherman's army at Buzzard Roost for the Atlanta campaign. At Resaca, Col. Henderson was badly wounded, but rejoined his regiment before he had recovered, and was promoted to the command of a brigade, consisting of his own regiment, the 63d, 120th and 129th Ind., and the 8th Tenn. This brigade, known by his name, speedily made a reputation for itself as one of the steadiest and most reliable in the army. It was on duty and practically under fire every day for the months that the campaign lasted, and took a large share in the last operations, in which Hood's communications south of Atlanta were cut, and his army pursued as far as Lovejoy's Station.

When Hood started on his northward raid, Henderson's Brigade was part of the force in his front which disputed his progress, and fell back only when forced to by superior numbers. It held an important part of the line at Franklin, and its steady, well-directed fire wrought havoc in the rebel masses. Gen. Henderson had been suffering from illness for several days previous to the battle, and was confined to his bed. But as soon as the firing began, he rose up and joined his command, and directed it throughout the battle. Gen. J. D. Cox reported:

"Henderson, who had been for some days ill, rejoined his brigade, and both he and Stiles directed the firing, which, sweeping along the ground, moved down all before it."

Gen. Henderson was specially mentioned in General Orders for his gallantry, and his promotion was asked for by his superior officers. The brigade also rendered specially good service, and afterward in North Carolina.

Gen. Henderson was elected to Congress from Illinois in 1874, and re-elected for nine consecutive terms, making 20 years' continuous service. He made a record in Congress such as might have been expected from that he made in the field. He was constantly a member, and the voice of the army, and he was ready for duty. He carefully familiarized himself with everything required of his position, and conscientiously filled every requirement. He was alike watchful of the interests of his constituents and of the country, and never failed to be on hand and do the right thing when needed. He was held in the highest esteem by all his colleagues, and though a staunch, uncompromising Republican, had no lack of friends in the opposing parties. He was principally identified with the work of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, of which he was continuously a member, and the Chairman when the House was Republican. He was the author of the Hennepin Canal project, and worked for years to achieve its success. No man can be better fitted for the place of Clerk than he is, and if the election were determined by the vote of the army members, who know him best, he would get it by acclamation.

THE BEST WAY TO INSTILL LESSONS OF TRUE PATRIOTISM INTO A CHILD IS TO PUT INTO HIS OR HER HANDS A COPY OF "LINCOLN'S WORDS," JUST ISSUED IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY. EVERY CHILD SHOULD HAVE ONE.

If Senator Sherman had it to do over again he wouldn't write his book, or would at least do it differently. He has hurt himself by it more than he has imagined could be possible.

THE Republican party has now a big contract on hand—that of bringing back the prosperity the country enjoyed when it went out of power. But it is fully equal to the job.

THE Cuban insurgents are said to be within five hours' march of Habana, and Captain-General Campos is about to "propose some important political reforms." It is rather late in the day to talk about these.

THEY are already beginning to talk of Gen. Alger for Secretary of War under the next Administration. Well, President McKinley, Reed, Morton, Harrison, Allison, whichever he may be, simply cannot find a better man in the whole country for that place. Gen. Alger began his career by being one of the very best of volunteer soldiers, and he has continued it by being a broad-minded, progressive, eminently capable citizen. A Cabinet made up of such men would be alive and business-like from start to finish.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, one of the very best papers in the United States, issued, Sept. 26, a superb "City of Flowers Edition" of 28 pages, with a beautiful illuminated cover. It was handsomely illustrated throughout with views of Rochester, pictures of prominent buildings, etc. The work was in the highest degree creditable to the Herald, and the people of Rochester are doubtless very proud of it.

TRIBUNETS.

REPUBLICAN KENTUCKY.

(New York Sun.)

Good Lord, and how it comes to this!

At all the landings dumped upon us in a calamity.

Or have we been awfully wrong?

Our eager eyes sweep round and round

The wide horizon's scope,

But not a ray of light appears

To cheer us with its hope.

The heavens are hung with black to-day,

Our record is a wreck,

The Grand Old Commonwealth, gadzooks,

Has got it in the neck.

Deep in the earth a scraping sound

Is heard to rip and rave,

And well we know Old Hickory

Is turning in his grave.

The grand traditions of our past,

The long continuous line

Of Democratic regency

Now with the woodbine twine.

The mounds we have at once

And feel with crest and bone

Have risen unexpectedly

And grabbed the Bourbon throne.

They've got the scepter in their hands,

The Blue Grass robes they wear,

While on our ruins we must sit

And paw the empty air.

The Peavine and the Pennyrite,

The Redbrush and the rest,

Laugh us to scorn and jeering say:

"Come off! Pull down your vest!"

We! We, the natural rulers who

Are to the purple born!

Alas, alas, that we should live

And be so close to adversity.

Republican Kentucky! What

Hazardous a position!

Of words no man has ever heard,

Or thought could be brought near,

No human eye can pierce the veil,

No human tongue can tell,

Why with a post so glorious,

Kentucky slipped and fell.

This much alone we know and this

May keep our hearts still warm:

"God moves in a mysterious way

His wonders to perform."

—Kentucky Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL: "A conservative," said the

corroborated philosopher, in answer to a question from the youngest man, "a conservative may be defined as a man who waits for the other fellow to feel the buzz saw."

HUDSON REGISTER: James—Is Miss Snowball a

graduate of Vassar?

William—She is.

James—I thought she was. I heard her ask if the muzzle of a gun was to prevent its going off.

THE San Francisco Argonaut figures out that in the last few years foreign noblemen have captured American heiresses and carried off American gold to the extent of \$161,000,000. It says that we can readily spare the women, but the drain of bullion is serious.

Senator Brice will probably choose some more manageable State to represent in the Senate. Mississippi has advantages in this way.

THE Ohio Democrats insisted that J. R. Foraker was the main issue in the State. The latest accounts reported Foraker as tolerably satisfied to have it go that way.

THE smile which spread over Gorman's face